

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES No. 1161. 日五月初二年五十二緒光

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1899.

四拜禮

號六十一月三英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....10,500,000
RESERVE FUND.....6,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
NEW YORK.
LONDON. LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARRS BANK, LTD.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent.
" " 3 " 3 "

S. CHOI,
Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1898. [382]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Paid up Capital.....£345,674

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq.—Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
J. T. Louis, Esq.—Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.—Chief Manager.

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per
Cent, per Annum.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1897. [8]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
R. M. GRAY, Esq., Chairman.
N. A. STEPHENS, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq.—A. McConachie, Esq.
David Gibbey, Esq.—A. J. Raymond, Esq.
A. Haupt, Esq.—P. Sachse, Esq.
R. H. Hill, Esq.—R. Shewan, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2¹/₂ per Cent, per Annum.
For 6 months, 3¹/₂ per Cent, per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1899. [10]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 5¹/₂ PER
CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$1000 from the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1895. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE
HOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£450,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent, per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.

" " 6 " 3¹/₂ "

" " 3 " 2¹/₂ "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1898. [31]

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREE
OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SHANGHAI TELLS.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$3,500,000

Head Office—SHANGHAI.

Branches and Agencies.
CANTON. HANKOW.
CHIENFOO. PEKING.
CHINKIANG. SWATOW.
FOOCHOW. TIENTSIN.

THE Bank purchases and receives for col-
lection Bills of Exchange drawn on the
above places, and Sells Drafts and Telegraphic
Transfers Payable at its Branches and Agen-
cies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Advances made on approved securities
will be discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
3¹/₂ per Annum. Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
4¹/₂ " " 6 " 6 "

E. W. RUTTER,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1898. [127]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
JAPAN, &c.	Tientsin*	G. H. C. Weston, R. N. R.	Daylight, 17th March.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	Rengal	S. Barham	About 17th March.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	Parramatta	C. T. Derry, R. N. R.	Noon, 18th March.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN	Rebilie*	S. de B. Lockyer, R. N. R.	4 P.M., 18th March.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	Romney	G. D. Saundar, R. N. R.	About 23rd March.	Freight or Passage.

(Passing through the Inland Sea.)

For Further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [15]

WHISKIES.

IRISH.	SCOTCH.	AMERICAN.
DUNVILLE'S V. R.	SCOTCH.	AMERICAN.
Do. " Special Liqueur	Do. " D.C.L.	Do. " Special
" FINE OLD	Our own Bottling	DEWAR'S EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGH-
" CLUB	12.00	LAND
" SPECIALY SELEC-	11.00	LAND
" TED	10.00	AMERICAN
" SPHINX BLEND	8.00	FINE OLD BOURBON
" CHOICE OLD HIGH-	7.00	CANADIAN RYE
" GLENLIVET	5.00	

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

TRY THE
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

HIVE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.



Telephone
75.

LONDON	1, 2 & 3, RANGOON STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG	15, QUEEN'S ROAD.
SHANGHAI	4, FOOCHEW ROAD.
SINGAPORE	FINLAYSON'S GREEN.
GLASGOW	ST. ENOCH'S SQUARE.

Agencies in all the principal ports of China, Japan, Borneo and the Philippines.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1899. [15]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

No. 5-B, HUNG, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL Centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [36]

W. POWELL & CO.

Ex. S.S. "SHANGHAI"

NEW STOCK OF LADIES

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [37]

TRY THE
AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

FOR THE

UNITED ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMP PACKINGS, of all kinds.

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT..... THOS. SKINNER

DODWEIL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

27] PEAK HOTEL

AND CRAIGIEBURN.

THE PEAK HOTEL is situated at VICTORIA GAP, adjoining the TRAMWAY TERMINUS,

4,350 feet above sea Level.

CRAIGIEBURN is situated at PLUNKETT'S GAP, five minutes walk from the PEAK HOTEL.

Fine Healthy location, variety of beautiful scenery. Cool Southerly breezes in Summer

with perfect protection against the North East Winds in Winter.

Well appointed rooms, attentive service and excellent Cuisine.

GEORGE J. CASANOVA,

Manager.

28] THE PHARMACY.

HAVE NOW A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ATKINSON'S PERFUMES AND ARE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE HEATHER BOUQUET.

To-day's Advertisement.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING held in London recently, a FINAL DIVIDEND of 5% was declared on the Company's Preference Shares for the 6 months, ending the 1st December, 1898, making 5% in all.

A DIVIDEND of 10% for the same year was also declared on the Company's Ordinary Shares.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS will be ready on the 2nd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED AT THIS PORT from the 17th to the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agent.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [360a]

LECTURE.

CAPTAIN G. C. ANDERSON has kindly consented to deliver an Address, on "BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST," in the ST. ANDREW'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 20th of March, at 5.15 P.M.

The MEETING is OPEN to the PUBLIC and LADIES are invited.

Mr. GRANVILLE SHARP will take the Chair.

HENRY E. POLLACK,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG ODD VOLUMES SOCIETY, Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [364a]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 125.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By-Command: J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 25th February, 1899. [363a]

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Thursday, the 23rd day of March, 1899, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 Years.

PARTICULARS OF LOT.

No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement	Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.	Per doz. Case.	
						ft.	in.
1						16	0
2						16	0
3						16	0
4						16	0
5						16	0
6						16	0
7						16	0
8						16	0
9						16	0
10						16	0
11						16	0
12						16	0
13						16	0
14						16	0
15						16	0
16						16	0
17						16	0
18						16	0
19						16	0
20						16	0
21						16	0
22						16	0
23						16	0
24						16	0
25						16	0
26						16	0
27						16	0
28						16	0
29						16	0
30						16	0
31						16	0
32						16	0
33						16	0
34						16	0
35						16	0
36						16	0
37						16	0
38						16	0
39						16	0
40						16	0
41						16	0
42						16	0
43						16	0
44						16	0
45						16	0
46						16	0
47						16	0
48						16	0
49						16	0
50						16	0
51						16	0
52						16	0
53						16	0
54						16	0
55						16	0
56						16	0
57						16	0
58						16	0
59						16	0
60						16	0
61						16	0
62						16	0
63						16	0
64						16	0
65						16	0
66						16	0
67						16	0
68						16	0
69						16	0
70						16	0
71						16	0
72						16	0
73						16	0
74						16	0
75						16	0
76						16	0
77						16	0
78						16	0
79						16	0
80						16	0
81						16	0
82						16	0
83						16	0
84						16	0
85						16	0
86						16	0
87						16	0
88						16	0
89						16	0
90						16	0
91						16	0
92						16	0
93						16	0
94						16	0
95						16	0
96						16	0
97						16	0
98						16	0
99						16	0
100						16	0
101						16	0
102						16	0
103						16	0
104						16	0
105						16	0
106						16	0
107						16	0
108						16	0
109						16	0
110						16	0
111						16	0
112						16	0
113						16	0
114						16	0
115						16	0
116						16	0
117						16	0
118						16	0
119						16	0
120						16	0
121						16	0
122						16	0
123						16	0
124						16	0
125						16	0
126						16	0
127						16	0
128						16	0
129						16	0
130						16	0
131						16	0
132						16	0
133						16	0
134						16	0
135						16	0
136			</				

THE PLAGUE.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board this afternoon several reports concerning plague were submitted.

Mr. Griffiths, Acting British Consul at Tainan, writing on March 2nd, said that from January 7th to February 27th 145 cases had occurred in the Prefecture, there being 98 deaths and 17 recoveries.

Mr. Hurst, the British Consul at Pakhoi, writing on the 27th February, said he was informed by Dr. Hill, one of the medical officers in charge of the Chinese hospital there, that there were some sporadic cases of bubonic plague at that port, and that a few deaths had occurred.

A telegram from Calcutta dated March 10th said that plague had broken out in two Bengal villages—one at Faridpur and one at Dacca.

On the mortality statistics for the Colony being submitted Mr. Osborne said he believed there were eight deaths from plague during the week ending March 11th. He should like to ask how many deaths there had been from the 12th of March to the present time. He proposed that on return showing the number of tenements in each health district and the number of tenements line-washed and cleaned up to the date of the report be supplied to the Board every fortnight.

The Hon. F. H. May seconded.

Dr Clark said that during the year there had been 17 cases of plague and two deaths. There had been no cases during the last two days.

The motion was carried.

THE THREATENED DEADLOCK AMONG THE NATIVE BANKS AT SHANGHAI.

In a recent issue we gave "with all reserve" what we said was the native version of a recent affair in which the validity of certified native bank orders was in question. The *Sinakipao* of the 3rd inst. contains a somewhat different account of the affair, and we believe it to be the true one.

It appears that on the 9th January last, the compradore of the German firm previously mentioned ordered a quantity of kerosene oil from the Yau Chih hong, and paid bank orders for it in advance to Chou, the owner of the hong, to the extent of Tls. 16,400. Chou got from the Standard Old Co. godown warrants for oil to the value of Tls. 7,000, to hand to the compradore, but as to bank orders to the extent of Tls. 7,200, instead of buying oil with them as he was bound to do, he handed them to one Chan Lan-sui, an employee of the Hung Yü Bank, to satisfy a debt to that bank, and then absconded with what was left. Chan Lan-sui had the bank orders Chou had given him certified the same evening by the issuing banks. Later on in the evening the compradore, beginning to fear that he had been defrauded, sent round to the issuing banks to stop the payment of the orders which Chou had received from him, and asked his employers to request the German Consul-General to move the Mixed Court magistrate to instruct the issuing banks to stop payment. He also made an attempt to find Chou at his, the Yau Chih hong, but only succeeded in finding two of the employees who were taken before the Chinese Bund magistrate, and testified that on the afternoon in question the before-mentioned Chan Lan-sui had come to them and told them that their master had absconded, and they had better take whatever they could find in the hong and make themselves scarce. It appears that Chao, the Hung Yü Bank employee, was interested with Chou in the Yau Chih hong, and it was through him that the bank lent money to the hong; and it was to repay this money that Chou and Chao concerted the scheme for obtaining bank orders from the compradore, and then getting them certified before it was known that Chou had absconded. The scheme was thwarted in time, and there is no reason to suppose that it will produce any deadlock or trouble among the native banks generally.—N.C. D. News.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PHILIPINOS.

The *Singapore Free Press* of 7th instant in discussing the present situation in the Philippines says:—

What impresses all who have any sense of right feeling is the utterly artificial basis of the rupture which is now afflicting the Philippines with bloodshed. If we credit the United States Government with the degree of intelligence that the average person would claim for himself, they must admit that it was with them that lay the making of the situation; for them to make it intelligible or unintelligible, tolerable or intolerable. If it had been designed before-hand to create hostilities, no better nor more certain way could have been chosen than that which professes not for a moment to have contemplated any provocation whatever. It is open to anyone to go behind a mule and stick pins into his hind-quarters, but if anything unforeseen happens it is of little good to say that there was no intention to annoy the mule into "retaliation." Anybody—not an American President—would say that there was fair ground for assuming that the mule would kick. But the milk has been spilt, and there's an end of it. What is it to be now? A war of slow extermination, or of exhaustion? That would bring peace to the Philippines, but what a peace? And what would be the standing traditions amongst those who only knew that their flag, as it may be, was condemned by men professing Republican principles and the upholding of Republican fraternity all over the world? There is, to our mind, in the fact of the determined manifesto from the President of the Filipino Republic, but one way out of the quagmire. The American Commission has arrived in the Philippines with its professed object the preparing of a basis for future scheme of administration. They have a programme of prolonged enquiry, of a protracted tour through all the Islands—not easy to see how that is to be done outside of what they call "insurgent" permission. But all this means-time, and hostilities will go on, and life will be lost on both sides, and hatred will grow more and more bitter. Is the Commission Nero to go on fiddling while the Philippine Rome is burning? Surely not. What should be done? Clearly this: Let an armistice be arranged and let the Commission ask to confer once with the Filipino Government, at Malibó, or elsewhere. Let a temporary basis be arranged on the principal of the *status quo* in order to enable the Commission to get its evidence at once from the Filipino Government. It is not impossible that in the course of such an investigation principles of at least a beginning of an administration might be arrived at that both sides could accept as experimental and tentative. Provision could be made for periodic revision and adjustment as the American and the Filipino authorities came to an understanding on working details. If there is an honest desire on both sides to arrive at an adjustment of permanent value, such should be expressed in a effort that will on the American side recognise the weight of the successful Filipino warfare against the regime of *Alejandro* government, and also in regards the result of the Constitutional Popular Assembly that constituted the

ture of popular aspirations identical in scope with those of the United States in 1776, and the policy of having for America in the Far East the support of an organised population, who might be prepared in this region to afford armed assistance in China in case of international complications.

"On the other hand the Filipinos would remember that without naval power their position must be one of tutelage, of non-participation in foreign relations, and of general acquiescence and adoption of American foreign policy, as the only exterior policy open to them. But this again should not be taken to affect the Filipino right of framing its own tariff policy, on the same basis that Britain enforces no tariff policy on her own colonies who in some cases exert a protective tariff against the goods of the mother country. If the American Commission will intervene, or ask to be authorised to intervene, in the hope of causing a cessation of hostilities pending a settlement, there may yet be a hope of a patched-up peace. But if the United States think it necessary to attempt to extirpate a population from its mountains and forests the war will, we lament, to say it, mean many years of absolutely glorious warfare, which in principle it will task the ingenuity of apologists to defend in the pages of history. Why was the better way, the perfectly feasible way, the honourable and humane way rejected; and the present purely homicidal methods preferred?

PERAK MURDER CASE.

WHAT IS LEGAL INSANITY?

On the 3rd February, at Taiping, before the Judicial Commissioner, Ngah Gafar, a Malay, was charged with the murder of seven persons on 14th December last at Bhotia. The Legal Adviser, Mr. Kershaw, appeared for the Government of Perak, and Mr. Rogers was assigned counsel for the defence. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty." The evidence showed that on the date and at the place above-mentioned, the prisoner who had long been living separated from his wife and two sons aged four and seven years respectively, came to the house where she stayed with the children. There he cut down and killed his wife and children. Then he slew two women and a little girl. The next morning he killed an old man. The prisoner escaped and took to the jungle. He salved himself from time to time to burn houses. On the 22nd December, the police arrested the prisoner at a house belonging to his father, the prisoner being found concealed on a shelf in the house with a spear by his side. Counsel for the defence did not deny the facts, but pleaded that the prisoner was stricken with hereditary insanity and could not be held responsible for his actions. The prisoner said that he went to the house to take away his wife and children after killing the man whose house they had put up. He did not meet the man, so then he killed his wife and the children. He was very fond of them, but he did not feel sorry for having killed them. Counsel denied that the prisoner, at the time of the crime, knew that he was breaking the law of God and the principles of humanity, and denied also that he was offending against the laws of his country. The Legal Adviser urged that the prisoner did know that he was breaking the laws of the land, and maintained that he could distinguish between right and wrong in the ordinary acceptance of the term. The defence had urged that it was necessary to prove that the prisoner could tell right from wrong in the moral sense. The Legal Adviser pointed out that this moral right and wrong rests upon no judicial authority and is not even mentioned in the laws of the State. The Judicial Commissioner left the insanity question to the jury. The jury unanimously found the prisoner guilty. Sentence of death was passed.—*Strals Times*.

EXCITING RESCUE AT SEA.

We have been furnished says the *Japan Gazette* of 6th Inst., with the following particulars by Mr. J. C. Menzies, purser of the steamship *Glenogle*.—The Northern Pacific Company's steamship *Glenogle*, Capt. McGillivray, which sailed from Tacoma, U.S.A., for Hongkong, via ports, on 17th Feb. arrived here this morning and reports: a somewhat stormy passage across the Pacific. She has on board 5,000 tons of general cargo, besides a number of cabin and steerage passengers. On the morning of the 18th ult. in 49°41' N. 120°17' W., about 200 miles from Cape Flattery, the *Glenogle* sighted a vessel flying signals of distress. Bearing down upon her she was found to be the American barque *Coloma*, of San Francisco, California. The *Coloma* was loaded with railroad timbers from Chemainus, British Columbia, for Tientsin (Taku) China, whither she was bound, and was one week out from Cape Flattery. The vessel was waterlogged and very deep. The captain of the *Coloma* at first signalled to the captain of the *Glenogle* his desire to abandon his ship and have himself, wife and crew taken on board the *Glenogle*. There being a very high sea running at the time as was necessary for the two vessels to keep well apart, in order to avoid colliding, Captain McGillivray thereupon ordered one of his ship's lifeboats (No. 1) to be lowered, a task which, owing to the very disturbed condition of the sea, was accomplished with much danger and difficulty. This boat, with chief officer Hutchison in command, put out for the disabled barque. In the meanwhile, the crew of the *Coloma* had managed to lower one of her boats also, into which the captain's wife (Mrs. Jensen) was placed, and subsequently transferred to the *Glenogle*'s life boat. Both boats then pulled for the *Glenogle*, and upon arriving alongside Mrs. Jensen was taken on board that ship. The second mate of the *Coloma*, who was in command of that ship's boat, informed Capt. McGillivray that Capt. Jensen and his crew (consisting of eleven Europeans and two Japanese), were now disposed to stand by their ship and endeavour to take her back into port. The *Coloma* had during the preceding six days experienced exceptionally heavy south-easterly gales, accompanied by tremendous seas, during which time no observations had been obtained, and she had drifted far out of her course. On the 16th the *Coloma*'s figurehead had been carried away, and she had sprung a leak forward, which was admitting water into her hold much faster than the pumps could carry it off. A considerable quantity of her deck-cargo had been jettisoned. When Mrs. Jensen left the ship there was about a foot of water in the cabin; it was rapidly rising, and the crew were about to take to the roof of the house. Upon receiving a positive refusal to abandon their ship, Captain McGillivray furnished the *Coloma*'s boat crew with the day's observations, and a supply of fresh water, (salt water having got into the barque's fresh water tanks), and having also tendered a supply of provisions, which was declined, the *Glenogle*, with Mrs. Jensen on board, proceeded on her voyage after a few hours detention. Several attempts were made to heave the *Glenogle*'s lifeboat back on board, but each time it broke loose and drifted from the ship. Finally the boat drew near having been safely set adrift, and the crew, after stamping consideration, the boat was abandoned.

Mrs. Jensen received a cable from America on her arrival this morning stating that the *Coloma* had returned safely to port.

ITALY IN CHINA.

JAPANESE VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

A brief spell of quietness in China has now been broken by Italy's demand on China to lease San-moon Bay in Chekiang province which she seems to be determined to carry out even by force if need be, while in the north Russia has sent in a protest against the hypothesis of the Shantung Railway, says the *Ital*. Chinese territory is like an open garden where there is practically no guard and therefore the appropriation of any portion of it is almost left to the sweet will of parties desiring to do so provided no dispute occurs among such parties. San-moon Bay, the object of Italy's present demand, lies close by the Yangtze valley, which is regarded by Great Britain as within her sphere of influence, and is not far away from Chusan Island, which may be said to be her naval headquarters. England, however, not only raises no objection to Italy's move but is actually supporting it. France, on the other hand, having become aware of Italy's action beforehand, appears to have urged the Chinese Government to reject it, while at the same time Russia saw fit to send in a protest about the railway business. Germany's attitude is not yet certain but probably she will not object to Italy's demand. Japan harbours no designs as to territorial expansion in China, but she cannot remain passive in the event of her commercial interest being threatened owing to the occupation of important points in China by other Powers. So long as the principle of the open door is observed by the Powers which appropriate territory in China, Japan will have no cause to quarrel, but the occupation of any place which has vital relations to Japan on account of its proximity to her possessions will not only be objected to but it will be necessary to occupy it herself. Japan has obtained from the Chinese Government a guarantee not to cede any part of Fukien to any Power other than Japan, but in order to support this pledge it will be necessary for Japan to hold it herself, and therefore the Government is advised to act on this principle.

Since the occupation of Kiao-chow by Germany in 1897 other Powers followed her example and all the important ports in Northern China have fallen into their possession, remarks the *Asahi*. The so-called balance of power in the north having been thus brought to a temporary settlement it was expected that attention should be directed to the south. Under such circumstances, the present demand of Italy comes none too soon. However, there has been no report of the murder of any Italian missionary in China or anything of the sort and therefore the public will be curious to know on what grounds Italy bases her demand for a lease of San-moon Bay. While Li-Hung-chang and Chang King-kang were at the head of the administration foreign Powers evidently hesitated to bring forward preposterous demands upon China but since their removal from their posts and especially since the *coup d'état* of last year they seem to have been waiting for opportunities to send in demands on China on the smallest possible grounds. Japan's policy vis-a-vis China should be to endeavour to maintain its integrity as long as possible, but in certain emergencies Japan must move resolutely for the sake of her own interests.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 7th. The House was well filled when the Speaker took the chair a few minutes before two o'clock.

Members at once proceeded to pass to the right and left, and until two o'clock there was a steady stream on both sides to keep the Speaker busy shaking hands. Promptly at two o'clock Black Rod appeared and summoned the faithful Commons to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's Speech, which was as follows:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

The expedition against the Dervishes, conducted with brilliant ability by Sir Herbert Kitchener and the officers serving under him, has resulted in the fall of Omdurman and the complete subjugation of the territories which had been brought under the dominion of the Khalifa. I am proud to acknowledge the distinguished bravery and conduct of the British and Egyptian troops who have won this victory. My officers are engaged in conjunction with those of His Highness the Khedive in the establishment of order in the conquered provinces.

The powers who have been in the occupation of Crete have delegated the authority necessary for the government of the island to his Royal Highness Prince George of Greece. The restoration of peace and order resulting from the establishment of his Royal Highness's government has been welcomed by the Cretans of both religions.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia has summoned a Conference to consider the possibility of limiting the vast armaments which impose so heavy a burden on every nation. I have gladly signified my willingness to take part in its deliberations.

A profound impression has been created by the appalling crime which has robbed the people of Austria-Hungary of their beloved Empress.

A Conference, at which my delegates were present, was summoned at Rome to consider the dangers of the Anarchist conspiracy. Though I was not able to concur in all the resolutions proposed at the Conference, some amendments in the present laws of the Realm upon this subject appear to be required, and will be submitted for your consideration.

Some of my West Indian colonies have been visited by a hurricane of extraordinary violence, causing loss of life and great destruction of houses and other property. The consequent distress of the poorer inhabitants was promptly relieved, as far as possible, by the strenuous exertions of the local authorities, aided by contributions of money from other colonies and from the United Kingdom.

I have learned with great satisfaction that the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope has recognized the principle of a common responsibility for the naval defence of my Empire by providing for a permanent annual contribution towards that object.

In parts of my Indian Empire I grieve to say the plague still continues, and though it has diminished in some districts previously affected it has spread to fresh places in Southern and Northern India. Unremitting efforts continue to be made to relieve sufferers from the disease, to check its spread in India, and to prevent its transmission to other lands.

I am glad to be able to inform you that the harvests of the past year have been abundant, and that the trade and revenue of the country have recovered with rapidity and completeness which has surpassed all expectation.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—

The Estimates for the service of the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been framed with the utmost economy, that the circumstances of the present time permit.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN.—

A bill for more fully organizing the government of the metropolis will be recommended to your careful consideration.

A measure for the establishment of a board for the administration of primary, secondary,

and technical education in England and Wales will again be laid before you.

You have already partially considered provisions for simplifying the process of private legislation for Scotland. They will be again brought before you.

A measure will be submitted to you for enabling local authorities to assist the occupants of small dwellings in the purchase of their houses.

Bills will also be introduced for encouraging agriculture and technical instruction in Ireland, and for the relief of the tithe rent-charge payer in that country; for providing a more complete distribution of water supply in cases of emergency in the Metropolis; for the regulation of limited companies; for the prevention of adulteration of articles of food; for controlling the contracts of money-lenders; for attending the Factory Acts in certain respects; and for amending the law in respect to agricultural holdings.

I pray that Almighty God may have you in His keeping, and guide your deliberations for the good of my people.

OPENING CEREMONY IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Speaker, preceded by Black Rod and attended by his chaplain and over 150 members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords at ten minutes past two. The benches of both sides were occupied by ladies, only a few peers and one bishop being present. The Lords Commissioners, arrayed in the gorgeous robes of their office, were on the woolsack and one of the clerks at the table immediately proceeded to read the Queen's Proclamation authorizing the opening of Parliament. Then the Lord Chancellor seated, read the Queen's Speech, and the Commissioners, having doffed their hats three times, the ceremony ended. All the public galleries were thronged with strangers, who watched the interesting spectacle with interest.—P. M.

Custom House, Canton, 13th March, 1899.

Approved:

E. B. DREW,
Commissioner.

[356a]

W. NELSON LOVATT,
Harbour Master.

[356a]

Booking Office ROBINSON PIANO CO.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1899.

[356a]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

RECREATION GROUND, PRAYA WEST.

For the benefit of the hundreds that could not gain admission on Saturday Night.

ONE WEEK LONGER.

SATURDAY, the 18th, will POSITIVELY

be THE LAST NIGHT,

TO-NIGHT,

And Every Evening,

"THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR."

The Greatest Spectacular Triumph that

Hongkong has ever seen.

EVERY NIGHT at 9.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3.

Intimations.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	SATURDAY, 23rd March, at 4 P.M.
3. Kawamuro	and MELBOURNE	
FUTAMI MARU	THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS: VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 31st March, at 4 P.M.
C. Hillcoat		
KANAGAWA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP & BREMEN, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	SUNDAY, 9th April, at.....
J. MacKenzie		

* Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899.

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.

THE Steamer

"TRIESTE"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent to the office of the Undersigned before noon on the 17th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 17th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SÄNDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899. [312a]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "COPTIC".

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,

Agent.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer

"CATHERINE APCAR,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 2 P.M. of the 16th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wan Chai.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside; such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1899. [335a]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. CO.'S Steamship

"TIENTSIN"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:

From Madras, ex S.S. *Lodinian*.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 9 A.M. TO-MORROW.

Goods not cleared by the 21st instant, at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the Vessel's arrival here, after which no Claims will be recognized.

H. A. KITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1899. [35a]

Shipping.

STEAMER

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGWO."

H. Harris, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 1st of April.

For Freight, &c., apply to

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1899. [344a]

Shipping.

STEAMER

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR STRAITS AND LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"TSINAN."

Captain Ramsay, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.

A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1899. [345a]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

1899.

Mails.

NORTH
GERMAN LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND HALTIC PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS. DESTINATIONS. SAILING DATES.

*SILESIA..... HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN. 22nd March. Freight and Passage.

Behrens..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAMBURG/BREMEN. March. Freight.

WITTENBERG... HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN. 30th March. Freight.

Madsen..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAMBURG/BREMEN. Freight.

SUEVIA..... AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG/BREMEN. 30th March. Freight.

Poerck..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAMBURG/BREMEN. Freight.

NURNBERG.... HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN. About 15th April. Freight.

v. Binzer..... (LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG) HAMBURG/BREMEN. About 1st May. Freight and Passage.

BABELSBERG... HAVRE, HAMBURG/BREMEN. About 1st May. Passage.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Calling at NAPLES for Passengers only, if sufficient inducement offers.

For further particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1899.

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHISON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan PORTS and HONOLULU. The UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA, & RELIGION KING... 1,379 Thursday Mar. 30

Cornwallshire... 2,089 about April 20

Carlisle City.... 3,002 about May 20

THE Steamship

"BELGIAN KING," will be despatched for SAN DIEGO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the Office until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1899. [330]

THE Steamship

"COPTIC" (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, Tuesday, 21st March, at Noon.

"GALIC" (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, Saturday, 15th April, at Noon.

"DANTE" (via Shanghai), Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, Thursday, 11th May, at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA, & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 21st March, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various routes may be obtained upon application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares for China and Japan to Europe.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 7, Praya Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1899. [32]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS.

ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B. CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Bayern..... Wednesday 12th March.

Prinz Heinrich... Wednesday 16th April.

Preussen..... Wednesday 23rd May.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1899, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steamship BAYERNA, Captain E. Prehn, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE, & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON on MONDAY, the 27th instant. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, and parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON on TUESDAY, the 28th instant. Contents of packages are required. No parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$250 and parcels should not exceed two cubic feet in measurement.

The Steamer has ample accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed at the Office.

For further particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1899. [404a]

Printed and published by ETHELBERT FORBES-SKERTCHLY, at No. 5, Pedder's Hill, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.